

Council On Foreign Relations

—o— Continued from page 1 —o—

modern times for the concentration of power, hence an alliance between those who really embrace this alien ideology and those who merely wish to use it for their own selfish purposes. The power-seekers give the liberal intellectuals and other sincere, misguided persons their platform. In return, they get what is claimed to be a moral justification. As this process continues, it soon attracts the inevitable "leeches" who hope to work through the power of others to attain some power and privilege of their own. In this way the Council grows and makes more and more compromises with Socialism, tending to bring it closer to a reality in this nation. The great majority of the people in this country have not observed this pattern. However, with the increasing exposure of the Council on Foreign Relations, patriotic Americans are discovering the lengths to which this Socialistic group is willing to proceed to achieve its aims.

In the months ahead, as CFR efforts will be expedited, more and more of its true nature will be exposed. It will come as an unpleasant surprise to them, despite their calculations and conniving, to discover that a free people are, after all, also at liberty to make up their own minds as to how they shall live and in what their best interests consist. They are even free, if they will, to elect public officials who believe in more freedom and less government. The existence of the Council on Foreign Relations is one of the best reasons for making such a selection. Nobody who is aware of the fundamental strength of the multitude of Americans and their devotion to liberty, can ever believe the triumph of this alien ideology of Socialism is inevitable no matter how many gains it makes. This awareness, however, is exactly what many seem to have lost. They have come to think of the American people as pawns in a national and world-wide game of political chess in which they have lost control over their destiny. Too many do not seem to realize all Americans still have a will of their own and can still alter the course of history in their favor in the war for freedom, if they are resolved to do so.

The Council on Foreign Relations will rule so long as we do not know about its activities or are unwilling to do anything about them. It cannot exist without the power given by the Federal Government to work its will upon the country. If our government were returned to its basic defensive and protective purposes, i.e.: police, military defense, the courts, and no other, it would no longer serve as the cornerstone for the rise to power of any group such as the C.F.R. In a truly free society, not power but trade, would be the basis for men's relations with one another. Instead of rule, there would be exchange; instead of oppression, production; instead of vicious political activities, a broad commitment in favor of freedom above everything.

History indicates that in September 1917, President Woodrow Wilson, appointed a committee which included Walter Lippman, Norman Thomas, Allen Dulles, John Dulles, and Christian Herter to formulate peace terms and to prepare a charter for world-government. Subsequently, a League of Nations Covenant was drawn up which was not approved by the Congress. Frustrated and dismayed, Wilson turned to his mentor, Colonel Edward M. House, for succor. After much discussion with others of like minds, it was agreed to set up an organization to create (condition the people to accept) what the Colonel referred to as a "positive" foreign policy to replace the traditional "negative" foreign policy which had kept us out of endless turmoil of old-world policies and had permitted us to develop our great nation in freedom and independence from the rest of the world. The result was the founding of the Council on Foreign Relations. Though incorporated in 1921, it did not accomplish much until the Rockefeller



CFR—USA TROJAN HORSE

family began to finance it.

The Council on Foreign Relations invaded the State Department in 1939, at which time an arrangement was consummated whereby the Council would assume work in certain fields without any formal assignment of responsibility. In 1941, a department, called the Division of Research, was created, with Dr. Leo Pasvolksky, a Council member, as Director. An advisory committee was set up to handle postwar policies, of which Cordell Hull, a Council member, became Chairman, and Sumner Welles, a Council member, as Vice Chairman.

In 1945, forty-three members journeyed to San Francisco to participate in the organizational meeting of the proposed United Nations, among whom were Alger Hiss, Edward Stettinius, John Dulles, John McCloy, Nelson Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson, and Ralph J. Bunche.

By 1949, its membership included many political personages, industrialists, bankers, high-ranking military and naval officers. And by 1960, prominent pseudo Republicans and Democrats, in both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Congress became members. By 1963, propagandists, commentators, columnists, editors, publishers and reporters, became aligned with the Council on Foreign Relations, among whom were:

Dean Acheson, formerly Secretary of State; Herbert Agar, formerly Editor Louisville Courier-Journal; Robert B. Anderson, formerly Secretary of United States Treasury; Max Ascoli, Publisher of the Reporter.

George W. Ball, Under Secretary of State; McGeorge Bundy, National Security Affairs; Edward W. Barrett, Columbia School of Journalism; Eugene R. Black, President, World Bank; Robert E. Bowie, formerly head of Policy Planning Staff; Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations; Charles E. Bohlen, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President Rockefeller Institute; Adolph A. Berle, Chairman, U. S. State Department Task Force; Joseph Barnes, Simon Shuster Publishing Company; James Mason Brown, Editor, Saturday Review of Literature; William Benton, formerly a Democratic Senator; Hanson W. Baldwin, Military Affairs Editor, New York Times; David K. E. Bruce, Ambassador; Chester Bowles, Presidential Adviser.

Marquis Childs, St. Louis Post Dispatch

Correspondent; Norman Cousins, Review of Literature; John Cowles, Cowles Publications; Gardner Cowles, Publisher, Look Magazine. Also Minneapolis Star-Tribune; Lucius Clay, General U.S. Army; Edward D. Canham, Christian Science Monitor; James B. Conant, Author; W. L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Company; Clifford B. Case, Republican Senator; Cass Canfield, Chairman, Harper Publishing Company.

C. Douglas Dillon, Dillon Read & Company, Bankers. Was formerly Secretary of U. S. Treasury; Paul M. Doty, Professor, Chemistry, Howard University; Allen W. Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency; John Foster Dulles, formerly Secretary of State; Joseph M. Dodge, Chairman, Detroit Bank & Trust Company; David Dubinsky, President, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Angier B. Duke, Chief of Protocol; Roscoe Drummond, Columnist; Arthur H. Dean, Nuclear Disarmament Negotiation in Geneva.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, formerly President, United States; Marriner C. Eccles, formerly a Board member, Federal Reserve System; Mark Etheridge, Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times.

Felix Frankfurter, formerly, U.S. Supreme Court Justice; Gaylord A. Freeman, 1st National Bank, Chicago; Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of U. S. Treasury; Henry Ford, II, Ford Motor Company; Lamar Fleming, Chairman, Anderson, Clayton & Company; William C. Foster, Arms Control Agency.

John Kenneth Galbraith formerly Ambassador; Fred T. Green, Federal Home Loan Bank, Indianapolis; Arthur J. Goldberg, U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Roswell L. Gilpatric, Deputy Secretary of Defense; Robert L. Garner, Director, International Finance Corporation; Erwin N. Griswold, Dean, Harvard University Law School; George Gallup, President, National Municipal League; Philip Graham, Publisher, Washington Post and Times Herald; Alfred M. Gruenther, President, American Red Cross; Leonard Goldenson, National Broadcasting Company; Thomas S. Gates, formerly, Secretary of Defense; Allen Grover, Vice President, Time Magazine.

Herbert Hoover, formerly President of United States; Alger Hiss, formerly head of Policy Planning Staff; August Heckscher, Editor, New York Herald Tribune; Cordell Hull, formerly Secretary of State; Charles J. Hitch, Pentagon Comptroller; Christian Herter, formerly Secretary of State; Gabriel Hauge, formerly aid to President Eisenhower; Palmer Hoyt, Publisher, Denver Post; Kenneth Holland, President, Institute of International Education; Fowler Hamilton, Chairman, International Development Corporation; W. Averill Harriman, Ambassador; Joseph C. Harsch, Commentator; Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of United States; Brook Hayes, Assistant Secretary of State.

C. D. Jackson, Publisher, Life Magazine; Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Jacob Javits, Republican Senator.

